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WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 19-20, 1973

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PTON, May 18 (AP).
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TESTIFYING—Watergate conspirator James W. McCord appearing before the Senate investigating committee.

Cox Is Ex-Solicitor General Harvard Professor Is Chosen To Direct Watergate Probe

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Attorney General-designate Elliot L. Richardson today named Archibald Cox, Harvard Law School professor and former U.S. solicitor general, as the special prosecutor to investigate the Watergate affair.

Mr. Richardson told a press conference he was confident that Mr. Cox, who served in the Justice Department during the Democratic administrations of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, would be confirmed in the post by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The committee, which has delayed action on Mr. Richardson's confirmation pending definition of how the special prosecutor would work, has scheduled a hearing Monday where both Mr. Richardson and Mr. Cox will appear.

Mr. Richardson, once a student in a labor-law class taught by Prof. Cox at Harvard, said that the prosecutor would have a free hand to choose his own staff from within or without the Justice Department.

Power of Removal
Nonetheless, Mr. Richardson said he would retain ultimate power of removal over the special prosecutor.

Mr. Richardson said the job offer to Prof. Cox was extended on Wednesday and accepted early this afternoon.

Prof. Cox served as solicitor general from 1961 to 1965. He was 61 yesterday. He returned to Harvard as Wilston professor of law after his four-year stint in the Justice Department. He had taught at Harvard from 1945 to 1961 after service in the Justice and Labor Departments during World War II.

Prof. Cox was described as a Democrat. Some key members of the committee are known to have urged Mr. Richardson to name a Democrat to handle the investigation and prosecution of the Watergate affair and related cases.

In Boston, Mr. Cox said he had accepted the job with the provision that he be given independence in conducting the investigation. He also said that the probe could last "a year, 18 months or more."

"This is a task of tremendous importance," he said. "Somehow we must restore confidence, honor and integrity in government."

Mr. Cox said that he had discussed the matter with his wife, Elizabeth, and his children, and they all agreed that he should accept the job.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Archibald Cox

Brezhnev, Brandt Meet to End Long 'History Full of Sorrow'

2 Leaders Open 4-Day Conference

By Craig R. Whitney
BONN, May 18 (AP).—West Germany and the Soviet Union today took a historic step in overcoming what Chancellor Willy Brandt called "a history full of sorrow" as the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, arrived in Bonn for four days of talks on East-West as well as bilateral issues.

Both men were obviously moved by the significance of Mr. Brezhnev's arrival at the Cologne-Bonn airport this morning from Moscow on the first trip ever made by a Soviet leader to West Germany.

Within the last week, Mr. Brezhnev has been in both of the two German states that rose in the tensions of the cold war out of the rubble of the Third Reich, destroyed in 1945 by the armies of the Soviet Union and the Western Allies. Last weekend, he visited Berlin, capital of the Communist German Democratic Republic.

But the occasion has been characterized by both sides as a "working visit," as well as a symbol of European détente.

After a seven-course meal, the two leaders settled down for 2 1/2 hours of talks in the Petersberg Hotel, on a hilltop overlooking the east bank of the Rhine.

Five parallel sets of talks—led by discussion between the two foreign ministers, Andrei A. Gromyko and Hans Dietrich Genscher—were held at the same time.

All were described by Soviet and German press spokesmen later as efforts to elaborate and build on the fundamental treaty of August, 1970, in which the Russians and the West Germans agreed to end the state of war that had existed between them since 1918.

The Soviet spokesman, who came with Mr. Brezhnev, Leonid Zamyatin, said after the talks that Mr. Brandt and the Soviet leader probably would sign a new agreement on long-term cooperation in economic, technical and industrial matters tomorrow morning, when the two other relatively minor accords are scheduled to be signed by lesser dignitaries.

He left the possibility of a further big trade deal between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic open. "Let's sign the first three and then see what else happens," he said.

Options Exchanged
The two leaders and their foreign policy advisers also exchanged opinions on both the ongoing Mutual Balanced Forces Reduction talks in Vienna and the forthcoming Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe in Helsinki. They will continue to talk about these negotiations in the next three days, according to their spokesmen.

Although Mr. Brezhnev said he wanted to come here to "see and hear" for himself what West Germany is like, as well as to negotiate, he is spending most of his first three days in talks and negotiations. His hilltop hotel suite is thoroughly isolated from Bonn and its people, protected as he is by 6,000 policemen, equivalent to half an army division. Last weekend, in East Berlin, he drove through the center of that Communist capital in an open limousine and shook hands in the press of the crowd.

This morning, after he and Mr. Brandt, somewhat unceremoniously got through the obligatory honor guard review—when they finished, they beckoned urgently for interpreters and aides to tell them what to do next, cutting short the march music they were spirited off in a motorcade along the 30 miles down the Rhine to the Petersberg. But there was no flag-bedecked parade.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



BRANDT AND BREZHNEV—The West German chancellor (right) pointing out something to Soviet leader at Bonn.

Some of Better Specimens at Zoo In Moscow on Wrong Side of Bars

MOSCOW, May 18 (Reuters).—The tiger at the Moscow zoo is taking sleeping tablets, the lion is flicking ash out of his mane and the bear is sleeping off his hangover—all because visitors to the zoo won't do what they are told.

The youth newspaper Moskovsky Komsomolets has catalogued the results suffered by the zoo's inmates.

One of the worst psychological casualties was the tiger. Parents tried to please their children by making him roar. They hit him on the spine, poked him in the ribs and patted him on the nose.

The animal's nerves went to pieces and after the zoo had closed for the day a specialist was called in to ruddle him and give him a sedative.

Then there was the day last year when two drunks looking for a companion to share their bottle found their way to the bear's cage. The bear enjoyed the wine very much, but became drunk and was ill for some time, the newspaper said.

The wolf den is now closely guarded—ever since two youths set him alight by flicking burning cigarettes on his mane.

Visitors also ignored the "Don't feed the animals" signs and fed cabbage to the wolves, ice cream to the penguins and orange peel to the seals.

The newspaper urged that voluntary zoo helpers should be drafted to keep a closer watch—not on the animals but on the visitors.

8 Killed in Ulster Violence, Highest Toll in Nine Months

From Wire Dispatches
BELFAST, May 18.—Eight persons were killed last night and today in the worst upsurge of violence in Northern Ireland in nine months.

The dead in bombings and shootings were four British soldiers, three civilian men and a 14-year-old girl.

The explosion of a car bomb killed the four British soldiers—the greatest number of troops killed in a single incident since the start of fighting among Northern Irish Protestants, Catholics and British forces in August 1969. The army said today that revised figures showed 797 deaths since then—119 of them, since Jan. 1.

The soldiers—three of them married, one with a year-old daughter—were leaving a dance in Omagh, 60 miles west of Belfast. As they approached their car in a crowded car park "it just erupted in a sheet of flame," an army spokesman said.

A fifth soldier was seriously injured.

"This was a very crowded car park," an Omagh police spokesman said. "If the people had come out of the dance five minutes earlier, the blast could have killed 40 or 50 people."

'Absolute Carnage'
"The scene was one of absolute carnage," a senior police officer said. "I have never seen anything quite like it."

In Belfast, 14-year-old Eileen McKinnon died of bullet wounds in the stomach. She was hit by a shot fired at a British Army patrol. Another 15-year-old girl was wounded, the army said.

Thomas Ward, a 30-year-old Catholic, was playing darts in his favorite pub when gunmen killed him with three shots in the head.

Near the Irish border, 22-year-old Michael Leonard was killed by a single police bullet. Police said it was fired when he refused orders to halt.

An army marksman killed a would-be sniper in the Catholic Old Park area today, the army said. "A marksman in a school ground observation post spotted a sniper about to fire and killed him with one shot, the army said. It said the man's body and his rifle were recovered."

Gummen Wounded
In other Belfast violence today, an off-duty militiaman of the Ulster Defense Regiment opened fire on two gunmen who tried to hijack his car in the Protestant Shankill Road and seriously wounded one, police said. The other fled.

A gunman shot and seriously wounded another man as he waited at a street corner for a bus, police said.

Security sources expressed concern that two bombs planted in the Belfast railroad station today marked an Irish Republican Army campaign against transportation centers. Yesterday, two bombs slightly damaged a runway in the first attack on Aldergrove Airport, the main one in Northern Ireland.

British airline pilots met today to decide whether to ban Belfast flights as a result. British European Airways chairman Philip Lawton came to Belfast to check security precautions at the airport.

An army spokesman said the IRA offensive, begun Wednesday in advance of local elections, obviously was being pushed hard.

An IRA statement early this week vowed to kill 20 British troops in six weeks, before the June 28 elections for a new Northern Ireland provincial parliament.

Britain Sends 3d Frigate to 'Cod War' Zone Confrontation Embarrasses London, Reykjavik

By Alvin Shuster
LONDON, May 18 (AP).—A revolt by the captains of British trawlers fishing in disputed waters near Iceland has embarrassed London, emboldened Icelanders and brought both sides somewhat closer to a showdown on the high seas.

Neither country, partners in NATO, is long for any increased tension over the controversy arising out of Iceland's decision to prohibit all foreign fishing within 50 miles of its shores. But the decision by the skippers yesterday to abandon the Icelandic fishing grounds has added some new complications.

The British government, which is disputing Iceland's decision last September to extend the 12-mile limit to 50 miles, wants the trawlers back in the area to bolster its case and to avoid the appearance of "surrender." And to persuade them to return, London had to talk a little tougher today than it would like.

Ready to Go In
"Any serious harassment by Icelandic gunboats of the type experienced recently and the navy will, after consultation, be ready to go in," said Joseph Godber, minister of agriculture, fisheries and food. The Foreign Office echoed the sentiments in a statement, noting that "the government has a duty to protect British fishermen."

The result was that some of the 40 trawlers that pulled out yesterday started to return today. The Ministry of Defense sent a third frigate to patrol outside the 50-mile limit and Royal Navy helicopters began flying over the controversial grounds to boost the morale of any returning trawlermen.

The British Trawler Federation today issued a statement saying, "There are about 18 trawlers fishing just outside the 50-mile limit in the northwest area of Iceland and another five just inside." Associated Press reported.

About 17 other trawlers, which had been fishing the Icelandic grounds, are now on their way to other grounds off Bear Island, the White Sea, Norway and the Faroes, the statement said.

At issue in the skippers' revolt is the failure of the British government to use the navy within the 50-mile area to protect the trawlers' faced with occasional harassment by the gunboats of Iceland's tiny navy.

The captains, declaring, "We want the British navy," charged that the gunboats fired more live rounds this week and even tried to send men aboard one trawler.

The British, fearful of appearing to the world as "bullies" in the dispute with a nation of 200,000, have deliberately kept frigates from the scene of potential trouble. Britain feels that shots fired between British and Icelandic boats would represent acts of far greater political and diplomatic significance than the fishing dispute itself.

The so-called "cod war" is an emotional and serious issue in both London and Reykjavik. Iceland, angry at the presence of British and West German trawlers within the 50-mile area, argues that nothing less than its survival is at stake. It notes that fish and fish products make up more than 90 percent of its exports and that cod and haddock are disappearing too fast from its waters.

Britain argues that the new limit presents a threat because about 25 percent of the fish consumed by Britons comes from the waters off Iceland. British officials also charge that Iceland is ignoring the International Court of Justice, which asked Reykjavik to hold off enforcement of the new limit pending a final decision on the merits of the case.

James Roosevelt Named in Arrest Warrants Vesco Seek Vesco, 5 Others in IOS Case

Two former Nixon cabinet members were also named in that indictment handed down May 10.

Two of the Swiss warrants are for Mr. Vesco's business associates and three are for IOS aides of Edward Cornfeld, who lost control of the mutual-fund organization to Mr. Vesco in 1970.

The warrants, valid only for Switzerland, were all issued last February by examining magistrate Pierre-Christien Weber along with the one that led to the arrest and jailing here on Monday of Mr. Cornfeld, IOS founder, on charges of fraud.

Mr. Cornfeld's former IOS associates named in the arrest warrants are James Roosevelt, son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, C. Henry Buhl 3d and Edward M. Cowart.

Magistrate Weber is in charge of the investigation under way here into the complicated IOS dealings. It was sparked by fraud complaints by former Swiss employee of IOS who paid \$10 for IOS shares now said to be worth 10 cents, and complaints by Swiss investors in an IOS mutual fund that lost half its value overnight.

Lawyers who have been involved in IOS affairs here said that they had learned of the newly disclosed warrants only as a result of the arrest of Mr. Cornfeld. Mr. Weber could not be reached for comment.

A person may be detained for questioning only 24 hours under an arrest warrant. If the examining magistrate wishes to prolong the detention he must prefer charges and ask a court to remand the accused in custody.

Mr. Cornfeld, 45, was bound over yesterday at a preliminary court hearing on counts of fraud and indictment to speculation.

His lawyers are seeking out-of-court settlement that would cover (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Watergate Hearings Flop on TV; Viewers Want Usual Soap Operas

YORK, May 18 (AP).—The first day of the televised arings on the Watergate affair drew less than rave reviews from thousands of viewers who said they preferred the daytime fare of quiz shows and soap operas.

Three major television networks provided gavel-to-gavel of the session, and network affiliates in a number of cities had a heavy flow of complaints, most of them from out of the change in programming.

"I have been ringing for hours," said a spokesman in Chicago, a CBS affiliate. "The majority of complaints are because the soap operas aren't on. Many say they're important and they don't care about it."

In Dallas, a viewer called about 350 calls, most critical. WWCW in Detroit said it had logged 100 complaints.

NBC's rating service reported that about 540,000 were watching the morning session of the hearing in New York, about 271,000 fewer than normal for that time. No nationwide figures were available.

NBC said they would provide full coverage of the hearing, but ABC said it would televise only the afternoon session.

Wall Street Prices Tumble

NEW YORK, MAY 18 (AP).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange tumbled again today. The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 16.55 points to close at 855.11. For the week this index fell 32.61 points. Details on Page 5.

N.Y. Spring Snowstorm
UTICA, N.Y., May 18 (AP).—A spring snowfall toppled trees and power lines in central New York overnight. Roads were blocked and several schools were forced to close. Six inches of snow were reported in Oneonta, Bunnville and Bainbridge, which are nearly 100 miles apart.

Guerrilla Unit From Syria Quits Lebanon

New Effort to Form Government Seen

BEIRUT, May 18 (AP)—The Palestine Liberation Army's 5,000-man Yarmouk Brigade, which entered Lebanon at the height of army-guerrilla fighting last week, withdrew into Syria today as a secret agreement between the two sides went into effect.

The army command said the withdrawal of the brigade's men, tanks and armored cars was completed at dawn, a few hours after the new accord was announced.

Guerrillas who had accompanied the brigade also withdrew from positions around the eastern fortress town of Rachaya, scene of heavy fighting in the first week of the confrontation. With the three-week-old guerrilla crisis resolved, apparently on its terms, President Suleiman Franjeh turned his attention to the uncertain domestic political scene.

Political sources said it was essential that there be a government soon because the army-guerrilla agreement establishes a joint committee to oversee it and many observers believe the interior minister will head the body.

Mr. Franjeh still has not accepted the resignation of Premier Amin Hafez, who quit office May 8 when new fighting erupted between the army and the guerrillas and a state of emergency was proclaimed.

A dusk-to-dawn curfew remains in effect in Beirut, the suburbs and five other cities, but Beirut radio said the situation would return to normal by the middle of next week.

No details of the agreement that the army reached with the guerrillas after three days of negotiations were made public. But official sources asserted that the guerrillas had accepted all of the Lebanese government's demands.

Although the guerrilla leadership appealed to "all its fighters" to abide by the accord, it remained uncertain whether the militant radicals, whose flouting of Lebanese sovereignty has caused the fighting, would fall in line and obey the leadership.

Argentina to Lift Martial Law as Terrorism Eases

BUENOS AIRES, May 18 (NYT)—The military government has decided to lift martial law that has been in effect in most of Argentina since May 1, after Trotskyite guerrillas assassinated a former chief of staff of the armed forces.

Military spokesmen announced that the emergency measures would be withdrawn on Saturday in the capital and the provinces of Buenos Aires, Cordoba and Santa Fe. Martial law was lifted last week in two other populous provinces.

The announcement follows two weeks of calm during which Trotskyite guerrillas—who are at odds with both the military régime and the Peronist government—have suspended their activities.

During that period, President-elect Hector J. Campora has embarked on major political initiatives to widen his base of support and reach a consensus with almost all important national groups before his inauguration on May 25.

By gaining vocal and written support from such disparate groups as organized labor, business, agricultural groups, opposition parties and the Catholic Church, Mr. Campora apparently has defused any threat of a military coup against his government-elect before its inauguration.



IT'S SO UNBEARABLE—Malayan sun bear in St. Louis Zoo seems to be under the weather. Could it be a headache, a hangover, or is it just shielding its eyes from the sun while languidly lying on its back?

First Time in Truce Period

Big Soviet-Made Guns Pound Hue Defenses, Saigon Reports

From Wire Dispatches
SAIGON, May 18—Communist gunners shelled the defense line of Hue with Soviet-made 130-mm cannons today for the first time since the Vietnam cease-fire pact went into effect in January, the Saigon command said.

The 130-mm rounds were part of a barrage of more than 500 artillery and mortar shells fired from dawn until 9 a.m. against government positions within eight miles of Hue, the command said.

The 130-mm guns, the largest in the Communist arsenal with a range of 17 miles, were the key artillery weapon in the North Vietnamese conquest last year of Quang Tri City, 23 miles north of Hue, the command said.

Polish Brig. Gen. Marian Ryba, of the International Commission of Control and Supervision, today authorized an ICSS regional team to investigate alleged American bombing of Communist territory in South Vietnam, commission sources said.

"We have been after him not to 'discontinue' a U.S.-Communist source in the ICSS said. He added that U.S. bombing "has

been taken for granted and proof will not add too much. But if we go and find nothing to substantiate the charges, it would be disastrous [for the Viet Cong]."

In Cambodia, six tankers and an ammunition barge arrived in Phnom Penh with badly needed supplies after running a gauntlet of Communist rocket and cannon fire along the Mekong River.

The Hong Kong freighter Ever Success was abandoned 17 miles down river after it was set ablaze by gunfire from the shore. Cambodian patrol boats picked up the crew, and no casualties were reported.

Another ship in the convoy, the tanker Vira 2, was set afire, but the crew put out the flames and got the ship to the Cambodian capital.

U.S. fighter-bombers and helicopter gunships pounded the river bank ahead of the convoy during the last stretch of its 60-mile passage from the South Vietnamese border to Phnom Penh.

It was the seventh convoy to reach the capital in two months. The Cambodian military command said that Communist harassment of government outposts continued but few casualties were reported.

A team of eight Americans outside of Hanoi today examined 21 graves where North Vietnamese officials say most of the Americans who died in captivity in the North were buried, the U.S. Embassy in Saigon announced.

The 21 graves in the Ba Huyen cemetery 25 miles north of Hanoi were marked by small tombstones bearing invented Vietnamese names above American initials, the embassy said.

The U.S. said the graves were not in full to prevent desecration by anti-American Vietnamese. The U.S. team found the grave of an American whose name was not on the original Hanoi list identifying 23 U.S. servicemen who died in captivity in North Vietnam, the embassy said.

Nguyen Co Thach, Mr. Tho's deputy, said following today's nearly four-hour meeting that it was "still too early to say whether there is any progress."

Mr. Kissinger had no comment today either coming or going from the Communist-owned villa in Gi-Lam-Tvete. Yesterday, the two sides met in an American-owned villa in Saint-Nom-la-Bretèche, where they will meet again tomorrow.

Mr. Thach said that the two sides were reviewing all the problems arising out of the peace agreement. As yesterday, there was considerable smiling and handshaking when the delegates arrived at and left the villa.

They said that Col. Ve, who was assigned to a military police unit in Saigon after the tiger-cage controversy flared, had been replaced at the island prison in early 1971 "to ease public opinion."

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Expert Quits CIA on Policy in Cambodia

Attacks Distortions On Role of Rebels

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 18 (NYT)—An expert on Indochina, resigned from the CIA yesterday, charging the U.S. intelligence community with "grossly" underestimating the size of the insurgency in Cambodia and with refusing to admit that the conflict there was a civil war.

Samuel A. Adams, in a resignation statement to the CIA that he gave to The New York Times, too, also said that the intelligence community was "neither honest enough nor thorough enough" in its work on Indochina.

Mr. Adams' views were disputed by experts in both the State Department and the CIA, who stuck with the official analysis, shared by the Pentagon, that the insurgent force of 40,000 to 50,000 men is almost totally dependent on North Vietnam and responsive to Hanoi's will.

In an interview, Mr. Adams took direct issue with the official view of both the size and content of the rebel force.

He said that the Cambodian insurgents were "virtually independent" of Hanoi and that they numbered 200,000, of whom as many as 100,000 were organized into regular units. He also said there were "no more than 2,000 North Vietnamese with the insurgents, specialists in such work as mine-laying and engineering."

Behind Fund Dispute

The size and content of the rebel force are issues that underlie congressional efforts to cut off funds for the continued American bombing of Cambodia in support of the Lon Nol government. The administration has defended the raids as necessary to offset the North Vietnamese involvement in Cambodia.

Moreover, the administration has also tended to describe the Cambodian insurgents as a poorly organized force that could be handled by the Lon Nol forces of 200,000 men if it were not for North Vietnam's aid.

The CIA refused to comment on Mr. Adams' resignation. Mr. Adams, a 10-year veteran of the agency, was involved in a dispute in 1967 over the size of the Viet Cong force in South Vietnam.

He insisted that it was 600,000, while the official estimate was 275,000. He said that his figure was accepted as the accurate one in 1968 after the Tet offensive.

"Failure in research have led to repeated misjudgments of the nature and strength of our adversaries" in Indochina, he said.

Soviet Chief, Brandt Meet In Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

rade route and no cheering crowds as in Berlin.

Mr. Brezhnev said in a speech at a state dinner given in his honor at the chancellery's office after the day's talks today, "the certain logic—been taken over by members of a generation that lived through the horrors of the last war. I who spent all the war years on the front am especially aware of the meaning and the significance of this work."

Mr. Brandt, in his speech, said: "Whether of us can forget where the other stands." He said, "The Federal Republic of Germany is a member of the Atlantic alliance. She is embedded in the community of West European states that has already become something more than a Common Market. Be assured: this community does not consider itself as a bloc erected against others, but as a union that can serve the organization of peace as well as the common good of the people."

Mr. Brezhnev will be going to Washington on June 18 for a week of talks with President Nixon, a similar "working summit." Many of the multilateral issues discussed in Bonn, of course, concern the United States as well as Mr. Brandt's European partners.

The Brandt-Brezhnev talks will continue tomorrow and Sunday. On Monday, Mr. Brezhnev is tentatively scheduled to visit the Ruhr industrial city of Dortmund, site of a Soviet cultural exhibition.

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OPENING SESSION—Senate Caucus Room is packed as the committee opens its Watergate investigation.

McCord Testifies He Was Told Of a Nixon Clemency Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

it—that there was mounting pressure in this area. Mr. Caulfield was instrumental in getting McCord his job as security chief for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President in the fall of 1971.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D. N.C., chairman of the Watergate committee, which is formally known as the Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, cautioned McCord about hearsay. One caution came during McCord's references to the Caulfield conversations and the other when he mentioned planning sessions involving former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, Jeb Stuart Magruder, a former White House aide who headed the Nixon campaign staff for a period, and Mr. Dean. McCord said fellow conspirators G. Gordon Liddy and E. Howard Hunt Jr. had told him about the planning sessions.

"The testimony of Mr. McCord as to what was told him by John Caulfield would not be accepted in a court of law, to connect the President with what Mr. Caulfield was doing," Sen. Ervin said. "But it is admissible to show whether or not Mr. Caulfield is a party to any agreement to attempt to suppress information about what is popularly known about the Watergate affair at this stage," he said.

"Now what makes you think that either Mr. Caulfield or Mr. Hunt had authority to offer executive clemency to you?" a senator asked McCord.

"Conveying a Message"

"Mr. Caulfield, because he had told me that he was conveying a message from the very top level of the White House," McCord replied.

"You assumed when he said top level, that meant the President of the United States?"

McCord: "I assumed it meant one of three people, sir." "All right, name them."

"Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Ehrlichman or the President," McCord replied, referring to H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, two top White House aides who resigned April 30.

McCord's testimony also included allegations that—according to Liddy—the hugging at the Watergate was planned and approved by Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Dean and Mr. Magruder.

McCord said he and seven Cuban-Americans planned a telephone, wiretap and an eavesdropping device in Democratic headquarters in the Watergate on May 27, and that Mr. Mitchell was so pleased with the results that he ordered a second raid, which resulted in the June 17 arrests.

Of the Republicans' overall political intelligence plan, McCord said: "he concluded that he [Mr. Mitchell] took it to higher authority and got the approval from his superior."

McCord said he would not have entered into the Watergate break-in conspiracy had he not believed it was approved by Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Dean.

He said he assumed Mr. Mitchell had the President's approval for the Watergate operation because Mr. Mitchell, "a very decisive man," had delayed 28 days before approving the burglary.

"I drew the conclusion that the attorney general had conveyed this decision to his superior," McCord said. Mr. Mitchell was answerable only to the President.

Did McCord have any evidence that Mr. Nixon actually knew of the plot?

"The evidence that the counsel to the President sat in," McCord said. "Lester, Sen. Herman Talmadge, D. Ga., asked: 'Did you ever have conversations with Mr. Mitchell himself about the operation?'"

"About the Watergate operation itself, no sir," McCord said. "You called him Mr. Attorney General?"

"Yes."

"What did he call you?"

"Before or after June 17?" McCord replied.

The room erupted in laughter.

United Press International.

June 17 was the date McCord and four others were arrested inside the Democratic party headquarters.

McCord said Mr. Caulfield also conveyed a veiled threat at their last meeting on Jan. 26. Reading from a prepared statement "for accuracy's purpose," McCord said he was told by Mr. Caulfield:

"You know that if the administration gets its back to the wall, it will have to take steps to defend itself."

"I took that as a personal threat and I told him in response that I had had a good life that my will was made out and that I had thought through the risks and would take them when I was ready."

"He said that if I had to go off to jail that the administration would help with the bail premiums, I advised him that it was not a bail premium, but \$100,000 straight cash and that was a problem I would have to worry about, through family and friends."

"On the night before sentencing, Jack called me and said that the administration would provide the \$100,000 in cash if I could tell him how to get it funded through an intermediary. I said that if we ever needed it, I would let him know. I never contacted him thereafter; neither have I heard from him."

McCord said he and Liddy, both officials of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, were the only two of the seven defendants indicted in the Watergate break-in who stood trial, denying that guilty pleas and silence had been "bought or brought on by pressure."

Letter From McCord

McCord was the first of a number of key witnesses scheduled to appear before the Senate inquiry. It was his letter, charging political pressure, perjury and involvement of others, that broke open the cover-up phase of the affair.

Since the March 19 letter to Chief U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica, who will sentence McCord and five others June 15, at least a dozen administration officials have resigned or were fired.

McCord, who spent 19 years as a CIA agent and three with the FBI, was asked why after a lifetime of work in law enforcement he agreed to help Liddy. "In his program of burglaries and illegal wiretapping."

McCord said: "The attorney general himself... at his office had considered and approved the operation, according to Liddy. The counsel for the President [Mr. Dean] had participated in those decisions with him."

"One was the top legal officer for the United States at the Department of Justice and the second gentleman the top legal officer in the White House."

"Would you have acted any differently with regard to this plan if you believed that Mr. Liddy was masterminding these plans on his own?"

"Yes I would," McCord said. "And what would you have done?"

"Highly Significant"

"I would not have participated. I have a personal opinion that some others would not have participated, but that may not be relevant to your question. I would say that the decision made to participate was not one made immediately but only after I saw that the gentleman involved had given serious consideration to this operation over a period of time, including a 30-day waiting period which to me was highly significant."

Mrs. Meir Back at Work

JERUSALEM, May 18 (UPI)—Premier Golda Meir returned to work Wednesday after six days of what an aide described as a "routine check-up" in a hospital. "Everything is all right, and she is returning to work," the aide said.

Special Says Grain Unit Plans to Probe U.S. Grain Sales to Russia

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—A Senate subcommittee has begun an inquiry into the sale of grain to the Soviet Union.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Frank Lautenberg, D-N.J., is part of a larger investigation by the Senate into the grain trade. It is the first time the subcommittee has held a public hearing.

The subcommittee is looking into the sale of grain to the Soviet Union, which has been a major source of revenue for the U.S. grain industry. The sale of grain to the Soviet Union has been a controversial issue for many years, with some arguing that it helps the Soviet economy and others arguing that it helps the Soviet military.

The subcommittee is also looking into the sale of grain to other countries, including China and India. The sale of grain to these countries has also been a controversial issue, with some arguing that it helps the economies of these countries and others arguing that it helps the military of these countries.

The subcommittee is expected to hold several more hearings in the coming weeks. It is also expected to release a report on its findings in the near future.

ite Passes on Auto Call Costs

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—The Senate passed a bill today requiring car owners to pay for repairs to their cars.

The bill, known as the Motor Vehicle Repair Act, would require car owners to pay for repairs to their cars if the repairs are caused by a defect in the car. The bill would also require car owners to pay for repairs to their cars if the repairs are caused by a defect in the car's engine or transmission.

The bill was passed by a vote of 87-13. It is now headed to the President's desk for his signature.

x Chiefs Ask Nixon Aides Honor 1868 Pact on Lands

By Agis Salpakas

S. D. May 18 (UPI)—In a letter to the President, the chiefs of the five major Indian tribes in the Black Hills area asked that the 1868 treaty be honored.

The tribes are the Ojibwa, Menominee, Oneida, Onondaga, and Cayuga. They are asking that the President honor the 1868 treaty, which gave them the right to use the Black Hills for religious and cultural purposes.

The President has refused to honor the treaty, and the tribes are asking that he change his mind. They are asking that he honor the treaty and allow them to use the Black Hills for their religious and cultural purposes.

Hearings French Tests Start Monday

AGUE, May 18 (UPI)—National Court of Justice today will open Monday on the New Zealand protests against French nuclear testing in the Pacific.

The court will hear testimony from the New Zealand government and from the French government. The court will also hear testimony from the New Zealand people, who are protesting against French nuclear testing in the Pacific.

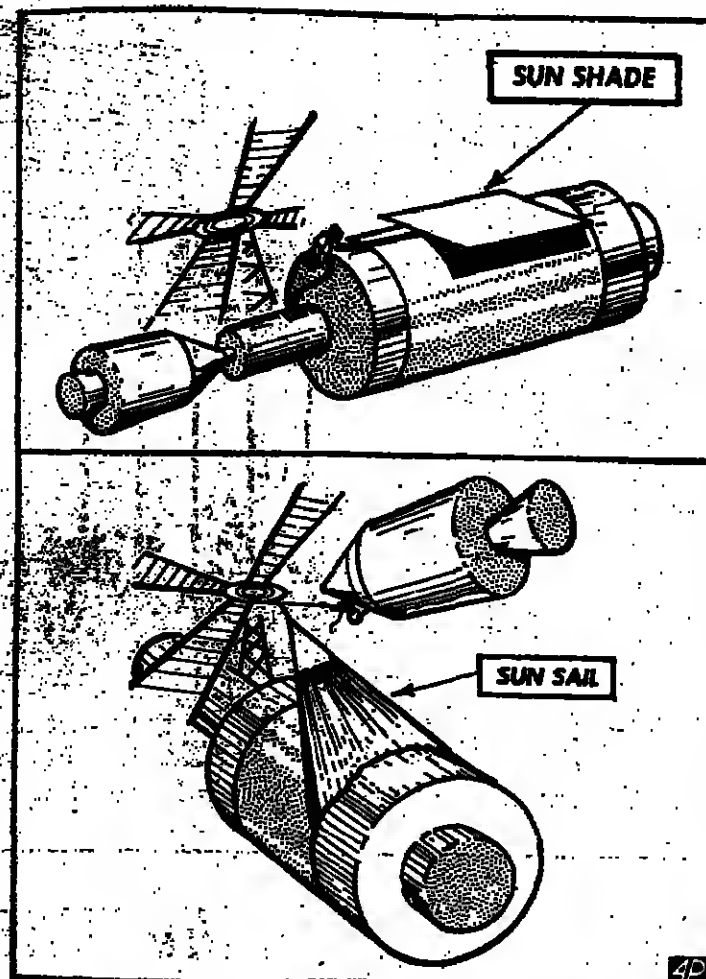
The court is expected to make a decision on the protests in the coming weeks. It is also expected to issue a ruling on the French government's right to conduct nuclear testing in the Pacific.

Swiss Are Voting On Plan to Drop Curbs on Jesuits

BERN, May 18 (AP)—Swiss voters will decide Sunday whether the 81 Jesuit priests working in this country should continue to be regarded as potential enemies of the state.

The vote is part of a referendum on the Jesuits, who have been in Switzerland for many years. The Jesuits have been controversial in Switzerland because of their involvement in the Catholic Church and their activities in the country.

The referendum is expected to be a close one. It is also expected to be a controversial one, as many people in Switzerland are concerned about the Jesuits' activities in the country.



POSSIBLE SHADES—Two schematic drawings illustrate two approaches Skylab astronauts will be prepared to use when they rendezvous with the orbiting laboratory. The sunshade method (top) would call for an astronaut to leave the hatch of the docked command module to stretch a sunshade over the critical workshop area. The sun sail method (bottom) would call for astronauts, while orbiting parallel with Skylab, to actually rig-up a sail to three distinct points on the craft.

Space Station Repair Mission Is Simulated by Astronauts

CAPE KENNEDY, May 18 (AP)—Astronauts, preparing for the first space salvage mission, today practiced installing a 400-square-foot sunshade which they hope will cool off the Skylab station enough to allow a manned mission.

The astronauts, Capt. Conrad and Cmdr. Kerwin, practiced the installation of the sunshade in a simulation exercise. The sunshade is designed to be deployed from the Skylab station and to cover the workshop area, which is the most vulnerable part of the station.

The simulation exercise was successful, and the astronauts are confident that they will be able to install the sunshade in the actual mission. The mission is expected to take place in the coming weeks.

Changing of Test Standards Stirs New Quarrel Over F-15

By Michael Geller

WASHINGTON, May 18 (UPI)—The Air Force's \$7.8-billion F-15 fighter project has been plunged into new controversy over disclosures that critical changes in jet-engine test requirements and contractual agreements with the manufacturer were made without the knowledge of top Air Force and civilian Pentagon officials.

The changes were made in March 1973, when the Air Force and the manufacturer, General Dynamics, agreed to a new set of test requirements for the F-15 engine. The changes were made without the knowledge of top Air Force and civilian Pentagon officials, and they have stirred a new quarrel over the F-15 project.

Dogs, Posse Capture 4 in Murder of 6 Fugitives Tracked In Heavy Forest

WELCH, W.Va., May 18 (AP)—Three men wanted in the slayings of six members of a Georgia family surrendered peacefully today when police and bloodhounds found them sleeping beneath a cliff.

The fourth man sought in the case was captured earlier. State Trooper E. B. Thomas said the three men captured today offered no resistance, although police said the men had "a number of weapons." He said they were "worn out and apparently suffering from exposure and exhaustion."

The fourth fugitive was captured last night when the four men abandoned their car to escape a police roadblock. Police set up the roadblock after four men robbed a store and escaped with several firearms. Three of the men from the car fled on foot into a wooded, mountainous area.

Mr. Thomas said the dogs picked up a fresh trail at about dawn in a heavily wooded section of McDowell County and followed it about five miles for about two hours.

All 'Cooperative'

"All three had crawled back underneath a rock cliff and were sleeping," he said. "They were cooperative."

The captured men are Carl Isaacs Jr., 19, and Wayne Coleman, 26, both escapees from a prison work camp in Maryland, and Isaacs' half-brother, William, 15, and George Dunage, 35, an escapee convicted of armed robbery.

The four men were sought in the slayings of five male members of a rural Georgia family and the rape and murder of one victim's young wife.

The bodies of the five men were found early Tuesday in a mobile home on their farm near Rockledge, Fla. The mobile home was found in a nearby field. Police said the men had been tortured.

In Georgia, Seminole County Sheriff Dan White said warrants charging each of the four with six counts of murder were being filed today. Mr. White said he is requesting immediate extradition of the four to Georgia, but that they would not be jailed in Seminole County because of the ill-feeling among the residents of the community.



CHECKING THINGS OUT—Former world chess champion Boris Spassky Friday made his first appearance outside the Soviet Union since his loss to American Bobby Fischer in 1972, playing in the West German open championships in Dortmund. Strongly favored to win the 16-player tournament, Spassky won his first match against England's Raymond Keene.

Kissinger, Pompidou Confer On Summit Talks With Nixon

PARIS, May 18 (UPI)—Henry A. Kissinger met for one hour and 20 minutes with President Georges Pompidou today to lay the groundwork for Mr. Pompidou's summit meeting with President Nixon in Iceland May 31.

Mr. Nixon's meeting with Mr. Pompidou will be the last in his series of meetings with European leaders before his European visit this fall. It is expected to be dominated by economic and monetary questions, with the French pressing for an early monetary solution with concrete steps toward dollar consolidation. The French also are taking a tough stance on the world trade negotiations starting this fall.

Elysee Palace sources declined to go into the substance of the meeting today, but they indicated that Europe's relations with the United States would be a principal subject during British Prime Minister Edward Heath's visit here starting Monday.

They said that it would be basic for Britain and France, along with the other EEC countries, to adopt a common position for the negotiations with Washington. The first question to be settled, they said, was that of a new monetary agreement, without which, they said, a trade agreement would be meaningless. The French sources conceded that there existed differences between France and Britain over agricultural policy and said that Mr. Pompidou would certainly remind Mr. Heath that the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy was not negotiable in the coming trade talks.

They also said that the EEC's economic and monetary union was being impeded by floating currencies, including the pound sterling, and suggested that it would be difficult to get on with the EEC regional development program backed by the British until the pound ended its float.

The sources said that there will be no discussion of Franco-British nuclear cooperation. They also ruled out the idea of an Atlantic summit meeting, among EEC members and the United States, during Mr. Nixon's visit to Europe. The idea was floated a few weeks ago by West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Paul Gast Dies; Led Moon-Rock Study at Houston

HOUSTON, May 18 (UPI)—Paul W. Gast, 43, professor of geology at Columbia University and chief of the Division of Planetary and Earth Sciences at the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center here, died Wednesday after a long illness.

For the last three years, Prof. Gast had been in charge of the study of the rocks gathered in the Apollo missions to the moon. In directing the team of scientists studying the lunar rocks at the space center, he was credited with achieving some of the success of the exploration program.

Prof. Gast's contributions to geochemistry were in several fields. He was a leader in developing the rubidium-strontium and uranium-lead isotope methods of dating rocks, as applied to studies designed to learn the moon's age.

He received many awards in recognition of his achievements.

Robert F. Warner Is Indicted in Fraud

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Businessman Glenn W. Turner and lawyer F. Lee Bailey were indicted by a federal grand jury today on charges of mail fraud and conspiracy in connection with the sale of distributorships for three of Mr. Turner's firms, the Justice Department said.

The three firms and eight other men also were named in a 28-count indictment returned in a federal court in Orlando, Fla.

The companies, each of which has Mr. Turner as chairman of its board, are Essex Interplanetary, Inc., Dore-Dore-Grease, Inc., and Glenn W. Turner Enterprises, Inc., all with headquarters in Orlando.

Mr. Warner, 64, board chairman of Robert F. Warner, Inc., a concern specializing in the marketing of independent hotels and resorts throughout the world, died yesterday.

Mr. Warner founded the company in New York in 1931 with two accounts, the Chalfonte Hadson Hall in Atlantic City and the Drake in Chicago.

At his death, he still had two accounts, plus 168 additional independently operated hotels and resorts, among them the Maurice in Paris, the Dorchester in London and the Okura in Tokyo.

Mrs. Gandhi's Foes Say She Used Influence to Aid Her Son

NEW DELHI, May 18 (UPI)—A controversy involving a son of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is providing ammunition for political opponents who seek to embarrass her.

In Parliament on Wednesday, members of Mrs. Gandhi's New Congress party engaged in a fierce 5-hour debate with opposition party members who accused the Prime Minister of using her influence to favor her younger son, Sanjay Gandhi, 26, in setting up a plant outside New Delhi for the manufacture of small cars.

Shyam Nandan Mishra, leader of the old Congress party, which broke away from Mrs. Gandhi's party four years ago, charged that three government ministers had "deliberately misled" Parliament when they were questioned about the automobile project.

Mr. Mishra asserted that Mr. Gandhi, the managing director of the \$40-million project, had been able to acquire the backing of industrialists and the nationalized banks because his mother was prime minister. He added that the New Delhi government and the Haryana State government—both controlled by Mrs. Gandhi's party—had extended favors to the project "in violation" of several laws.

Mr. Mishra was supported by almost all the other opposition parties in Parliament, while a large number of Congress party members spoke in defense of the government. However, his demand for censure and an inquiry was rejected by a voice vote. Mrs. Gandhi was not present during the debate.

The prime minister has denied all allegations of impropriety, arguing that she could not deny an opportunity to Mr. Gandhi "just because he is my son."

Otherwise, she demanded, "How am I going to justify my policy to encourage the young men in the country?"

UN Agencies Seek Food for Famine Area 10 Million Africans Facing Starvation

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 18 (UPI)—A representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) said yesterday that about 10 million people in six nations along the southern edge of the Sahara were threatened with immediate famine.

Belgian Sen. Raymond Scheyven told a news briefing that he was seeking help in the United States, Canada and Western Europe to prevent starvation in the area.

Delegated by Adedele H. Boerma, director-general of FAO, Mr. Scheyven said he has already secured 400,000 metric tons of foodstuffs from direct sources. The World Food Program (WFP), a special UN agency, will provide 50,000 tons more, he said.

Mr. Scheyven estimated that about 300,000 tons of these emergency supplies had reached African ports, but he emphasized that planes and helicopters would be needed to distribute the food over the 2,000-mile area.

Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad are the countries affected by the drought.

Mr. Scheyven said he had conferred here with Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and UN aid officials, including Henry Labrousse, executive director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to round up further assistance.

He also plans to visit Washington to discuss financial support with World Bank president Robert S. McNamara, and with U.S. government officials.

Earlier this week, the Economic and Social Council decided to give all possible aid to the countries in the drought zone, in response to an appeal by Mr. Boerma for a \$15-million emergency program.

SEC Suit Names L.A. Times Head In Oil-Gas Fraud

WASHINGTON, May 18 (Reuters)—Los Angeles Times publisher Otis Chandler was named yesterday in a suit filed by the Securities and Exchange Commission against a California promoter of oil and gas drilling firms.

The SEC complaint accused promoter Jack P. Burke of fraud and misappropriating funds. Mr. Chandler was cited for his alleged failure to disclose that he received payments for some of the interests sold and that he was receiving "proportional participation" in the drilling programs.

The SEC said the scheme involved about \$30 million of oil and gas funds sold to more than 2,000 investors through Geotek Resources and other companies controlled by Mr. Burke. The agency claimed that millions of dollars obtained from the fraudulent sale of the funds since 1964 had been misappropriated.

In Los Angeles, Mr. Chandler said in a statement: "I fully and publicly disclosed in August of 1972 my connection with the Geotek funds and various oil ventures of Jack P. Burke. I am satisfied that my role in this matter has been morally correct and legally defensible."

King Faisal Ends Visit to France

PARIS, May 18 (UPI)—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia went to Geneva today after expressing interest in the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner and the European Airbus at the end of his five-day visit.

The king climbed into a Concorde at Orly Airport and for 10 minutes listened to the sales talk of Henri Ziegler, director of the French firm Aerospatiale.

King Faisal told Mr. Ziegler he wanted to see the new Airbus. When no model of the transport plane was available at the Paris airport, Mr. Ziegler promised to have one flown to Geneva for the king's inspection.

Dutch Bar Concorde

THE HAGUE, May 18 (Reuters)—The new defense minister, Henk Vredeling, has vetoed an aerial demonstration of the Concorde at Amsterdam next month for environmental reasons. It was announced here today.

Illinois Mother of 5 Jailed in Vote Fraud

CHICAGO, May 18 (AP)—A mother of five children was sentenced yesterday to six months in prison for election fraud in the 1972 primary.

Dorothy P. Smith, 47, was one of three polling judges sentenced by U.S. District Judge William J. Bauer. Her daughter, Vickie Modica, 22, and Bernice Baker, 30, were placed on five years' probation. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Modica were Democratic judges; Mrs. Baker was a Republican judge. Mrs. Smith was accused of two counts of fraudulent voting through the use of false addresses and of conspiracy to forge ballot applications.

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Web of Suspicion

White House acknowledgment that the President ordered wiretaps on 13 National Security Council aides and four newsmen—reportedly at the personal instigation of Henry A. Kissinger in some cases—offers further disquieting evidence of the degree to which individual liberties and the integrity of the executive branch itself have been compromised under the climate of self-righteousness, secrecy and suspicion in which the Nixon administration has operated.

The Justice Department asserts that the taps were permissible under the Constitution and the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, which declares that nothing in the act "shall limit the constitutional power of the President to take such measures as he deems necessary to protect the nation against actual or potential attack or other hostile acts of a foreign power, to obtain foreign intelligence information deemed essential to the security of the United States or to protect national security information against foreign intelligence activities."

Legal authorities differ over the powers ascribed to the President in the act, especially when invoked against American citizens. Last June, the Supreme Court ruled illegal the federal government's use of wiretapping and electronic surveillance to monitor domestic radicals without first obtaining judicial warrants. The court declared that "Fourth Amendment freedoms cannot properly be guaranteed if domestic surveillance may be conducted solely within the discretion of the executive branch."

Even if the Fourth Amendment safeguards do not apply to the government aides and newsmen involved—which is difficult to believe—no evidence has been presented so

far that would indicate that the leaks which prompted surveillance constituted a serious threat to national security. The wiretaps were first ordered in response to a report by William Beecher in The New York Times that American B-52 bombers had raided Communist supply dumps and base camps inside Cambodia, without protest from the Cambodian government.

That was hardly news to the Communists, or to the Cambodians. It was information to which the American people were entitled, even if it may have caused some embarrassment in Phnom Penh—not enough, incidentally, to prevent the Cambodian government from resuming relations with Washington the following month.

As has so often proved the case with this and previous administrations, the secrecy that the White House sought to impose through highly dubious means seems to have been aimed more at preserving its own interests than the national interest. As one White House source has put it, "There wasn't one member of the staff who was disloyal to Kissinger, and they were giving him problems."

There are certainly times when officials who cannot go along with official policy should quit or be fired. No organization can countenance the systematic disclosure of its confidences. But neither can it afford to become so obsessed with secrecy that it breaks faith with its own people, resorting to internal espionage in the absence of the most compelling danger to the national security.

The administration has apparently become ensnared in the web of its own suspicions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

As Tito Tires

For a man of 80, President Tito of Yugoslavia celebrated last New Year's with an energy suggesting he was decades younger. Not until 5 a.m. did he go to bed after a night of making speeches, singing, drinking, dancing. But now, less than five months later, it has been officially indicated in Belgrade that Tito is no longer immune to the effects of age. His fatigue and need to conserve his energy have resulted in a medically ordered rest period which, among other things, kept him from a major party conference.

All this has inevitably focused attention on the man Tito has apparently chosen as his successor, Stane Dolanc, a 47-year-old Slovene who is secretary of the executive bureau of the Yugoslav League of Communists. For months Mr. Dolanc has been prominently at Tito's side as the latter has conducted his massive shakeup and purge of Yugoslavia's government and party hierarchies. The suspicion must arise that

many were purged to clear the road for Mr. Dolanc.

President Tito is very much alive, and may, conceivably, recover his full strength and tempestuous energy. If so, Mr. Dolanc will face dangers similar to those that have assailed prematurely designated successors in other Communist nations. But if Tito were suddenly to become totally incapacitated, or disappear from the scene, Mr. Dolanc would not have an easy time of it either. The purges have not eliminated all ambitious figures from the Yugoslav ruling heights; and the basic nationality, economic and other tensions are not nearly solved.

Tito was the creator of modern Yugoslavia, winning power in the years that he fought both Nazi troops and anti-Communist forces in his nation's mountains. Mr. Dolanc's road to the heights has been a more bureaucratic one, with all the disadvantages implied in the comparison with a giant like Tito.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Brezhnev in Bonn

Mr. Brezhnev's visit to Bonn is of momentous importance. It celebrates three years of hectic Russo-German diplomacy, initiated by Herr Brandt, which have ratified and contributed to the alarming change in the European balance of power in the past decade. With all due respect to Herr Brandt's loyalty and good intentions, neither he nor anyone else not suffering from incurable delusions can pretend that there has been the slightest sign of change in Russian intentions during the period of so-called détente.

Mr. Brezhnev, while preaching disarmament and goodwill, has even in the past few months added 3,000 tanks to the Warsaw Pact's strength in Central Europe, where its superiority in all categories was already three to one. Sure of American unilateral reductions, he is stalling on NATO's pleading for mutual and "balanced" reductions. At the European security conference his aim is patently to disrupt NATO.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Nixon and Economics

There can be little doubt that the American economy is in danger of overheating. Partly as a result of the increase in demand,

prices are still rising rapidly. With the continuing uncertainty over the dollar, there is a need for the President to take some kind of a lead. Mr. Nixon's difficulty is, of course, the country's preoccupation with the Watergate affair.

The measures of 1971 succeeded at least partly because they were popular at a time when there was a good deal of public support for the President. There can be no certainty that fresh measures at this stage would get off to such an auspicious start.

—From the Financial Times.

French A-Tests

In spite of much international protest, France seems determined to proceed with its intended nuclear atmospheric tests in the Southern Pacific. With the arrogance which has become so characteristic of many aspects of France's foreign policy, Paris has up to now shoved aside every protest. For Europe as a whole it is a bad affair that a European country, against the expressed will of more or less directly involved countries like Australia and New Zealand, still proceeds with these tests. Maybe other European countries could find reason to point out this aspect of the matter to France—even if little is to be expected from it.

—From Het Parool (Amsterdam).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 19, 1898

NEW YORK—The American government has served an official notice on all the cable companies, who have in turn notified newspaper correspondents, to the effect that all messages containing information of prospective naval movements or current military operations are inimical to the United States and are consequently forbidden. If any such matter is found therein it will be struck out by the censor.

Fifty Years Ago

May 19, 1923

LONDON—Mr. Bonar Law's continued ill-health is giving his family much anxiety. While the news of his failure to shake off the threat of trouble causes the keenest regret, it has not come as a surprise. In fact, some of those who are closest to the Prime Minister insist that the strain under which he has been laboring since he took up his duties has aggravated his blood pressure, and if this continues, he may be forced to resign.



'Don't Call Me' System at the White House

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The more you analyze the testimony in the Watergate scandals, the more you have to wonder about the closed atmosphere or "don't call me" system around the White House in which all these extraordinary events occurred.

H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman were victims of it, both of them described by the President as exemplary public servants, which in his mind they undoubtedly were. But now even Henry Kissinger is charged with dubious conduct, because he too is apparently involved with operating too much within the White House closed-circuit system.

How could Kissinger agree to bugging his own friends and colleagues on the National Security Council staff in the White House, it is asked. And, how could Richard Helms, former head of the CIA, allow the agency to be used in a domestic conspiracy, without challenging the White House staff and expressing his doubts and objections directly to the President?

Only One Client

Probably the simplest part of the answer is that the best of men love power and position, and do things or fail to do things that keep them in power, even when they have their own moral doubts. The men around President Johnson in the White House had a phrase for it: At the end of the day, some arguments about whether Johnson's policies in Vietnam were right or wrong, they would argue that "We have only one client—the President of the United States."

This, of course, was precisely the fatal assumption of men like Haldeman and Ehrlichman, that they didn't put it into such a tidy and vulnerable phrase. But Kissinger and Helms were never in such close personal relationships with Nixon. They never had such ties of loyalty over so many years, and yet somehow they went along with ambiguous and dubious things that troubled them morally, and they now find themselves in a very awkward position.

One has to be very careful with this delicate discussion of power, ambition, loyalty, and morality. It involves delicate motives and private philosophies and calculations, no outsider can possibly know. For example, before he left Washington for Paris to try to save the Vietnam peace agreement, Kissinger made clear to Gen. Haig and others in the White House—one source says also to the President personally—that if his moral authority was in question as a result of his part in the telephone bugs of his own staff, then he would resign at once.

It is hard to see how this would improve any part of this dismal business. Things are bad enough as they are with the critical Brezhnev meeting and the arms control and SALT talks, the European conference coming up. The atmosphere of the Nixon system is really at the bottom of this whole thing, and it has to be understood.

Goes Along

According to FBI sources, the White House, worried about leaks of security information in the newspapers, and even suspicious that Kissinger, who was known to have friends in the press, authorized the taps on the reporters and on Kissinger's staff and then asked him to cooperate in the operation, and talk to the late J. Edgar Hoover about the importance of making the government's communications secure.

Kissinger went along with this. Some reports say he took the lead in it, but either way, in the atmosphere of doubt, suspicion, and even hostility on the Haldeman-Ehrlichman side of the White House, he either had to or he would have been suspected of trying to cover up his own people, or he had to go along with it, or oppose it on moral grounds and get out.

Maybe he should have gotten out, at least after he had negotiated the cease-fire in Paris, and maybe Dick Helms should have gone to the President when the President's men were getting the

CIA involved in improper and even illegal activities, but the point is that the Nixon personality and the Nixon staff system don't encourage candor. They require loyalty and obedience, not doubts, questions, or criticism. The Nixon system is to work through the staff. The staff is suspicious of anybody who questions what the President is doing. There are no rules that say Kissinger and Helms cannot defy the system and insist on confronting the President, but it is hard to remember a man who walked into the Oval Room of

the White House and challenged the President, his policies and his staff.

Staff officers, no matter who they are, don't put their careers on the line. Cabinet members from John Gardner under Johnson to George Romney under Nixon, tend to swallow their differences with presidents and go away in silence.

It takes a bold man to tell the President and his staff the truth, no matter how much it hurts. And this Nixon has discouraged from the time he walked into the White House.

As Irving Kristol, who supported

President Nixon, says in the Wall Street Journal, "It is the very incomprehensibility of Watergate that gives it such a nightmarish quality... what is not at all familiar and what makes Watergate so extraordinary is the sense that practically the entire White House staff, and perhaps even the President himself, have been living in a different world from the rest of us."

What Kristol does not say is that it is the President who creates the atmosphere of unreality and in the process encourages irrational behavior by normally rational men.

The Superpower Bazaar

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The odd thing about developing Soviet-American relationships is that although the threat of hot war is over, the cold war about finished, and an era of commercial convergence apparently unfolding, ideological convergence isn't even remotely on the horizon.

Russia no longer boasts, as Khrushchev used to brag, that it is going to bury the United States. But neither—in any sense—does it intend to move toward our political and philosophical concepts. Nor can America, for that matter, reverse its own ideological position one jot. There seems slight prospect, therefore, that the U.S. government is in a mood to guarantee private concerns against conceivable losses resulting from ventures in the U.S.S.R.

These enterprises must stand on their own feet and fend for themselves without the kind of insurance occasionally granted by Washington to companies investing in underdeveloped Africa or Asia.

This, one might say, represents

a healthy atmosphere. When Brezhnev visits President Nixon, he will undoubtedly seek eventual status for Russia as a "most favored" trading nation. And, as

Ripples Spread

Next month's Russo-American big deal, concerning many other countries, "West Europe, already confused by the implications of Henry Kissinger's suggestion of a new Atlantic charter," worries that its increasingly tenuous relationships with North America may become even further strained.

Since détente set in after the 1963 Cuba confrontation, a debate only partially interrupted by Vietnam and temporarily frustrated by Czechoslovakia, our European allies have relaxed the embargo in international relations but have also feared its repercussions on North Atlantic security. They recognize that American public and political opinion urges a smaller U.S. commitment in Europe.

And, since there are really no West-European defense institutions—only Atlantic institutions—there is cause for alarm. This is one reason for British Prime Min-

ister Heath's insistence on reaffirmation of "the twin pillars of a revived and reinvigorated Atlantic alliance."

Washington's intention, one may speculate, is to encourage growth of West European defense institutions—plus political unity. And this intention could have inspired President Nixon to cancel earlier objections to London's passing on to Paris nuclear secrets derived from the United States. Clearly that would make less difficult the concept of a pooled Anglo-French atomic force held in trust for Europe; but it is still a distant prospect.

Overall Deal

Brezhnev's main advantage in Washington is that everyone knows the Russians are accustomed to linkage of unrelated bargains, giving here and taking there, for the sake of an overall deal. The European Community, which has yet to develop a unified political policy, doesn't like such concepts of linkage. It has made this clear by divisive reception of Kissinger's suggestion.

But no such inhibitions encumber Brezhnev. He is ready to discuss, in return for what he considers adequate trade benefits, limits on Russian aid to North Vietnam, acceptance of valid nuclear parity, and mutual and balanced troop cuts in central Europe, piling both U.S. and Soviet strength there.

The last point is double-edged. A reduction in overseas garrisons would be widely welcomed by American opinion. Yet it might worry a West Europe that is not itself ready to make up the difference. And it would frighten the Chinese, who assume that any Russian divisions leaving East Germany are likely to show up later in East Siberia.

The trouble, from our President's viewpoint, is that the atmosphere is not propitious for bargaining. Everyone knows that the Russians need economic and technological help and that Moscow is prepared to negotiate a package, speaking with one monolithic voice.

This is not the case for Common Market Europe, whose companies have all been making their private deals with the U.S.S.R. But whose coordinated political entity doesn't yet exist. Should Brezhnev offer a deal with good commercial prospects, mutual troop reductions, some promises of an aid freeze to Hanoi and above all hints of modus vivendi in the Middle East, Mr. Nixon, harassed by Watergate, is in no position to insist on too tough a bargain.

Governmental Scandal Taints Even the Best

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The more we learn about Watergate, the more we understand that it is not primarily a political scandal growing out of campaign tactics. It is primarily a governmental scandal growing out of corrupt system.

Some of the best men in Washington, including Henry Kissinger, Gen. Alexander Haig, Richard Helms have been promised. Their passive acceptance of dirty tricks had a ring to do with politics or 1972 campaign.

Consider the case of Dr. Kissinger. Apart from his brilliance as a diplomatic theorist and negotiator, he has shown not a moral courage at the National Security Council. He has sorted freely with journalists others known to be critics of the President. He has come his own reservations about pacts of official policy.

But back in May, 1969, administration began bugging home telephone of one of Kissinger's senior associates, the NSC, Morton Halperin, existence of the Halperin became known in connection disclosures the administration was obliged to make in Pentagon papers trial effort emerged that parties to Watergate break-in had attempted, under White House orders, a burglary in the home of Daniel Ellsberg's payee.

Over the weekend, Kissinger was asked at a press briefing question about the Halperin bugging: "Were you aware at the time it was taking place that home of one of your staff members was being wiretapped? You get any information from those wiretaps?"

We now know that Dr. Kissinger had arranged for FBI investigation of Halperin. But in response to Kissinger's 306-word reply started with the observation: "Every time I meet with press some variation of this question is being asked." He drew up the Central Intelligence Agency and the FBI. He assured about Dr. Halperin loyalty and discretion of the Halperin, not Kissinger, was trial.

Gen. Haig served for four years as Dr. Kissinger's deputy by moving to be No. 2 man in the Army. He frequently complained the Nixon staff system to one he felt had no ill-served MacArthur. He was the right man when H.R. Haldeman was to resign as White House staff.

As Kissinger's deputy, Haig had to know about Halperin bugging. He has been asked about it, but he is something of a lot worse than Kissinger by way of cunning. Kissinger went out to the Saigon Press House in Los Angeles and testified for the FBI regarding the exact nature of Dr. Halperin's relation to the staff. In order to win points with Mr. Nixon, Gen. Haig went into court with dirty secrets.

Finally, there is the case of Mr. Helms. As director of Central Intelligence Agency 1966 through 1972, he got reputation as a tough professional. He let the press speak. He was perhaps the man in town to warn the administration in the next few days the 1972 election couldn't sell the deal Hanoi to Saigon—an act of courage.

But the CIA was dragged Watergate in two ways. First, agency, at the request of the White House, gave help in the attempted burglary of the White House. Second, after the actual Watergate break-in of June, 1972, it participated with the FBI first stages of an investigation now known to have been initiated by the White House.

Mr. Helms was not one of those abuses of the agency of the White House. This year, the Senate asked kind of catch-all question Watergate and the CIA answer gave the CIA a clean bill of health.

The point of all this that Kissinger, Haig and Helms are bad men. They are not the best of the country. I like them as men, but I don't like them as public officials. But the fact that their caliber can be compared by Watergate is a gauge much reform is necessary—not a matter of changing laws or firing half the men or even impeaching President. What has to be done is the whole spirit of government.

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دولت اسلامی

Theater in London

Guinness and Death

By John Walker

LONDON, May 18 (UPI).—Alan Bennett has just discovered death with all the glee and giggling joy of a schoolboy stumbling across sex. The skull beneath the skin! What fun!

To Mr. Bennett this fact of life, that we all die, does not dignify man but makes our actions ridiculous and contemptible. The result is his "Habeas Corpus" at the Lyric Theatre, a ridiculously funny and far from contemptible play but one that is ice-cold at heart.

Actually, "Habeas Corpus" is not exactly a play. Its characters assume their identities too perfunctorily, and the plot, a farcical one of mistaken identity and misplaced lust, is too mechanical to qualify. Nor is it a revue, a form Mr. Bennett helped to bring to perfection as one of the four wits of "Beyond the Fringe." The clue is given as the curtain rises and Mrs. Swabb, a cleaning lady, advances to the footlights, introduces the other characters, and announces that she is Fat. We are in a Midsummer Night's Dream world, of the bastard entertainment by Bottom and company which, like Mr. Bennett's, offered "very tragic mirth."

The evening owes something to vaudeville, much to Ronald Eyre's deft direction and Derek Cossin's surreal set, and more to Alec Guinness's rueful performance as Arthur Wickshead, a doctor who longs for contact with young flesh while shrinking from his frustrated, blubbery wife.

There are moments, for Mr. Bennett of all contemporary

British writers, excluding the nostalgic John Osborne, is much in love with the past, when the play strikes the same elegiac and regretful mood as Thomas Gray's "Ode on the Distant Prospect of Eton College." Alas, regardless of their doom, the little victims play.

Gray decided, too, that where "ignorance is bliss," it's folly to be wise and Mr. Bennett is also capable of such stupendous truisms. He who lusts longest, declares Sir Alec, lusts last. The entire cast is, indeed, in a fever of sex, each seeking a release that only death can bring. This gloomy speculation lies beneath the surface of some frantic fun.

The dialogue is crisp, witty, inventive, and exactly pins down social attitudes. ("Fetch in the delphiniums," cries the doctor. "I think we have a private patient.") There is a hilarious running joke about a false bosom fitter that has the excellent Andrew Sachs forever flexing his fingers with professional aplomb and feeling the wrong breast, while trousseurs descend around the ankles with split-second timing.

The play, then, is funny and Mr. Guinness is given admirable support, particularly by those twin dragons, Margaret Courtenay and Joan Sanderson. But the fun is joyless. Where others, faced with mortality, have urged us to gather ye rosebuds while ye may, Mr. Bennett loftily observes that it won't do us much good, that the roses are rotten this year.

At the Comedy Theatre we are back in a Victorian world where

Barbara Brown leads the chorus line in "No, No Nanette."



love and logorrhea were inseparable. Jerome Kilty's "Dear Love" is based on the 578 letters that Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett wrote to each other during their two years' courtship, and he has done an excellent job of chopping up their long-winded effusions into sharp, continuous dialogue. Keith Mitchell gives Browning a bounding, engaging energy, although his poetry reading is decidedly eccentric. Geraldine McEwan as the soft-bodied Elizabeth, gimping and fudging freedom, gives a nicely judged feebly performance, full of nervous signs and gasps. Carl Toms has provided a pleasing set for the couple to sit and read to each other. Personally, I prefer to see a play when I go to the theater.

At Drury Lane, "No No Nanette," revived after 48 years, is in poor shape. It looks as if it needs a couple of weeks more rehearsal to put a little bounce and life into what is a ponderous, flat-footed evening. But Shere, love's production, despite its loving attention to period detail, is merely pretentious, with everything being played for much more than it is worth.

Vincent Youmans's score contains only two good numbers—"Tea for Two" and "I Want to Be Happy"—and they are endlessly repeated and queered by of their nostalgic appeal in an attempt to bolster this sad and sagging old show.

low-comedy routine as the maid provided the evening's only humor. Significantly she is the only one who seems to attempt an American accent. The others were too concerned with their accents to attempt any acting. This may not be true of Anna Neagle since she was inaudible, although a high pitched bleat was heard when she opened her mouth to sing.

There were three moments when the show looked as if it might come alive: a mass tap-dancing routine, another that had chorus girls walking on beach balls, and a duet between Anne Rogers and Teddy Green, both of them momentarily enlivened. But sloth and torpor soon returned and the witless, empty evening went endlessly on.

Opera in Naples

Caballé's Norma — A Triumph

By William Weaver

NAPLES (UPI).—There are few opera houses in the world that can rival Naples's San Carlo in beauty, and there are few audiences that can equal the warmth and the enthusiasm of the Neapolitans. That enthusiasm is not easily aroused, but when the spark flies, when the great red and gold and white auditorium catches fire, the operator is in for a memorable occasion.

Such an occasion took place this week with Bellini's "Norma," starring Montserrat Caballé in the title role. The great Catalan soprano is not a newcomer to Italy, and she has already sung "Norma" at La Scala last Christmas, with great success. But for the Neapolitans, who have not enjoyed a particularly exciting opera season this past year, Caballé's interpretation of the Bellini heroine was epoch-making. The soprano received an ovation of the sort reserved, in the past, for the Callas and the Tebaldi of the great days; and with Caballé's Norma, those great days seemed, indeed, to have returned.

No one was surprised that Caballé sang sweetly. Her now numerous recordings—including a recent "Norma"—have made it clear that her voice, for sheer beauty of timbre, is unparalleled these days. But what came as a revelation, and a welcome one, was Caballé's sensitive, dignified, authoritative acting. Like Callas in the days before her famous shimmering, Caballé limits her stage movements, but each movement



Montserrat Caballé
... a "gloriosa."

tells. There was never a clumsy or an insignificant moment, and when—for example—she turned her back slightly, in the opening scene, to begin the agitated, intimate cabaret after her noble "Casta diva," the shift of the scene's dramatic focus was made clear with great skill and economy. If, in the course of the opera, she occasionally let a vein of metal glint through the velvet of the voice, to illustrate the courage and determination of Irminul's priestess, she was tenderness itself when it came to portraying Norma's private torment. Needless to say, in Norma's final plea to her father, the simple and moving "Deh! non volerti vitame," Caballé left few eyes dry in the great theater.

Except for the Pollone of Piermario Ferrara (about whom the less said the better), the protagonist was ably assisted. Her Adalgisa was the suitably

young and pretty Virginia Co. whose large voice—if not sibilant as Caballé's—is impressive and remarkably agile. Her Adalgisa, indeed, is excellent, and it was clear the two ladies actually enjoyed singing together. Agostino Rina was a commanding Orso with a dark, steady voice in fine stage presence. The two roles were also well taken.

Peter Biggesser's stripped, sets, with projected background worked very well, and so did staging of Frank de Quelli, confined himself to getting one in the right place, without any Nicola Rescigno occasionally nudged the star, allowing it hold some of her heart-on notes a bit longer than it may have intended. But it was an understandable indulgence. For the rest, he conducted a paced, accurate performance, drew good playing from the orchestra.

At the end of one aria from the gallery, leading the lion, shouted, in thick Neapolitan, "Clorissa." That up the Naples "Norma."

Romanians Win

NAGASAKI, Japan, May 18 (Reuters).—Two Romanian singers—soprano Eugenia Venu and tenor Emil Ghe—today took the top prize in a third international "Butterfly" competition held here. Twenty-six singers from 12 countries took part in the day contest.

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Cologne 5
Biederstrasse 6
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P. M.
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Until end of June
Vasarely, etc.

Trind the Galleries

Paris
Galerie René
Pauvrou Saint-
ris 8, to June 8.

ard (1868-1941) was
extraordinary preo-
inventiveness who
of his work in his
This exhibition in-
ks (drawings, water-
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10 years. Later, his
or Venetian art led
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reflect a state of mind
que glass.

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Paris 8, to June 5,
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and occasionally quite
items (such as a blue
ket), all of which ex-
ange and playful vigor
agination. A joyous
dividually burst out of
and brutalized mate-
rarently random as-
chance splashes and
e worked at these 27
serene regularity for
yet they catch one

with their playful immediacy, at-
testing once again that art is the
realm of the inviolable, reaching
us through whatever happens to
be handy.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Rome

Attilio Pierelli, exhibition organ-
ized by the city of Rome and the
Capitolium Magazine, Piazza
Margana, Rome, through May.
There are squares with better
proportions than the irregular
Piazza Margana in a little pocket
of Renaissance Rome. But be-
cause of a tradition of literary
prizes given in a local trattoria,
it has become a small cultural
center and lately a showplace for
outdoor sculpture. In theory,
modern sculpture will work well
with any background but in
practice, in this little square, it
hardly ever does.

Pierelli's pieces—one reflects
images from two TV screens, the
other is a convoluted screen like
a labyrinth—are no exception.
Often symmetrical and in shiny
twists and folds of thin metal, his
works are not spatially too com-
plex and do little more than mir-
or the passerby.
Like pieces at preceding shows
without bases of any kind, often
standing crookedly on the cobble-
stones, they give the impression
of having been left behind by ac-
cident. The Italian flair for dis-
play is sadly missing. It is a
pity the excellent notion of art
under the open sky does not in-
spire a more adequate location,
better installation and above all,
more interesting sculpture.

Joseph Schmietzian, Tournelli,
36 Piazza di Spagna, Rome,
through May.

Sculptures in nickel-plated
bronze by this young German are
coolly elegant. The intrinsic
meaning of daily gestures and
occupations is caught in frag-
ments; heads or hands alone in-
dicate the whole pose of the body
and are sometimes ornamented in
stained lines with the surprising
action as in "Outdoor Breakfast."
This adds a contemporary dimen-
sion to an art deco flavor of his
beautiful Fuller building (in New
York). Unlike that of other
young Germans, Schmietzian's
realism in a detached

Schmetzian:
"Head With
Glasses" (1969)
nickel-plated
bronze.

smooth manner reflects the pleas-
ures, not the pains, of existence.

Arpino

Il Cavaliere d'Arpino, one-time
church of Saints Carlo and
Filippo, Arpino (Frosinone,
province of Lazio, near Rome),
through May.

In the late 16th century, Giu-
seppe Cesari (1560-1640), called
Il Cavaliere d'Arpino, was one of
the most celebrated and prolific
artists. He was practically the
court painter of Pope Clement
VIII. Among his major com-
missions were the decorations
for the Salone del Conservatori
in the Capitoline palace, the choir
of San Martino in Naples, and
the enormous frescoes in San
Ciriaco in Lateran which earned
him the "Cavaliere di Cristo"
title from his sponsor.

He had unusual insight, for he
not only allowed the penitents
Caravaggio, newly arrived in
Rome, into his workshop, but also
turned over a commission from

the church of San Luigi dei
Francesi for several murals
(among them is "The Calling of
St. Matthew," a highly regarded
work by Caravaggio, and acquired
one of Caravaggio's first paintings,
the "Sick Bacchus," now in the
Borghese Collection in Rome).

While D'Arpino's own work
never approached the younger
master's revolutionary realism and
robust grandeur, his own frescoes
and larger oil-epic mis-en-
scènes or tableaux of gesturing or
anguishing saints, and battle
scenes—though very well suited
to the pomp and ceremonial taste
of his powerful patron, today,
despite their occasional brio, offer
more interest to the art historian
than to the ordinary viewer.

And in the churches of the
artist's native town in the foot-
hills of the Abruzzi mountains,
and also in the show on hand,
there are several examples of his
somewhat laborious mannerism.
Assembled in an unusual early
16th-century chapel, the well-
selected exhibition of works from

all periods and from museums
and important collections sheds
a new light on the Cavaliere d'Ar-
pino. The smaller oils of his
middle and late years, and his
drawings of putti, male and
female nudes relate directly to
existence in the Ciceronian coun-
tryside. The young nudes placat-
ing gods and old men might very
well be local girls just having a
romp at the brook after the
week's wash. In a drawing, a
Madonna is enthroned in a
pruned willow tree, just like the
trees used as temporary deposits
for cot twigs, still lining the road
into town. A nymph resting on a
bag of freshly laundered linen,
startled by a satyr, near a ruin
very like the citadel still crown-
ing the hill over Arpino, might
very well be a comment on not
uncommon local occurrences.

In these instances and others,
where the official master vanishes
and privately enjoys the rustic
charms of his origins, D'Arpino
does his most enduring work.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

The Art Market: A Survey of Paris Auctions

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, May 18 (DHT).—The
"Connaissance des Arts" "Guide
des Ventes Publiques" for
1973 (1973 Survey of Paris Auc-
tions) is more than a fine art
book and more than a convenient
list of records. It shows how the
French market changes and how
local auctioneers are doing in the
Paris-London competition. This,
in turn, offers useful points for
collectors and dealers on where to
sell.

The survey, just published, cov-
ers the calendar year of 1972 and
makes several points. Among
them is that the Hôtel Drouot,
where most of the Paris sales are
held, has established its position

as one of the best places to sell
Far Eastern art. Right through
the sixties, London was the "ob-
vious" place to dispose of fine
Chinese wares.

But the record now be-
longes to Paris, where a late 16th-
century vase decorated with yel-
low dragons against a tonal-
background sold for 1,276 mil-
lion francs on Nov. 10, 1972.

Although the sale by auctioneer
Raymond de Nicolay, assisted by
expert Michel Beurdeley, was not
especially large and included some
very ordinary large and pieces, the
one important work—the vase—
was cleverly advertised, primarily
by direct mailing from the ex-
pert's office.

Mr. Beurdeley's son, Jean-
Michel, is one of the most active
dealers in Far Eastern art and
has close Japanese connections.
It was the presence of Japanese
buyers that resulted in the record
price, which far exceeded the
auctioneer's hopes.

Similar methods explain the
successful sales of Japanese in-
tros (medicine boxes) during 1972.
One, signed by Shibata Zeshin
(1807-1881), sold for a record 33-
600 francs last fall. In speaking
of the intro, the "Connaissance
des Arts" editors suggest that the
piece accounts for the high price.
This is only part of the truth.
Once again, direct advertising
emanating from the expert's of-
fice and mailed to Japan played
an essential role.

Arts Deco

The second area in which Paris
scored strongly is that of art
deco—as the French call the
styles consecrated by the 1925
exhibition at the Musée des Arts
Décoratifs. Here, again, direct
mail advertising played an im-
portant role—thanks to the initiative
of a young expert, Jean-Pierre
Camard. He has produced some
of the best sales catalogues to
come out of Paris. Largely ex-
ploiting—which is perfectly legiti-
mate in the auction circles—the
writings of well-known specialists
such as Yvonne Brunhammer of
the Musée des Arts Décoratifs.

At the sale of Jacques Doucet's
collection (Nov. 8, 1972), a four-
leaf screen by Eileen Gray, the
Irish-born lacquer worker who
settled in Paris in 1907, fetched
another record price: 187,600
francs. The buyer was an Ameri-
can collector. A superb place by
Pierre Legrain, a chair carved in

the "black African" style, went up
to 43,500 francs. And two pieces
were bought by the Metropolitan
Museum of Art, New York—a rare
occurrence at Paris auctions.

In short, it seems that some
of the major handicaps of the
French salesrooms—sloppy ad-
vertising and inadequate catalogu-
ing—are being overcome, largely
because of the experts.

However, the auctioneers are
improving, as witness the third
category in which the French
have been doing well of late—
rare books. Two sales of books
from the collection of Raphael
Esmerian—a third and final auc-
tion is set for June 6 in Paris—
have established Paris as the
place to sell books. The two cat-
alogues were monuments to
scholarship, with beautiful illus-
trations (many of which are to
be seen again in the "Connaissance
des Arts" "Guide"). Here, again,
advertising went far beyond the
usual salesroom procedure. It
was, in fact, what might be de-
scribed as "institutional" adver-
tising: Raphael Esmerian is known,
personally or by reputation, to
every book collector, dealer or cu-
rator of importance in the world.
The collector wrote his own cat-
alogue entries, which added
glamour to the sale.

That a New York collector
should have selected Paris for an
auction—at least as much out of
commercial considerations as
from personal attachment to
French culture—is a compliment
to the Paris market.

Along with the positive aspects,
the "Connaissance des Arts"
"Guide" also emphasizes weak-
nesses. In 1972, there was a
dearth of old masters. And it
is all too obvious from the meager
place given to impressionists and
faux that the best things go
abroad, if the vendor is able, leg-
ally, to make a choice. The
"Guide" also points out—with
some courage—that good 18th-
century furniture tends to sell
here with some difficulty.

All told, the survey provides a
faithful picture of French market
trends and is worth the attention
of anyone interested in the
market.

"Le Guide 1973 des Ventes
Publiques à Paris." Edited by
Francis Seyer. "Connaissance des
Arts," 13 Rue St.-Georges, 75439
Paris. 169 pp. Illustrated. 49
francs.)

COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

TIBETICA 23

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Tel.: 34 21 15 or 22 29 51.
8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, May 18 (DHT).—
This is how critics rate new
films and stage productions in
New York:

Films

"You're Lying," a Swedish film
with English subtitles by Vilgot
Sjoman, director of "I Am Curious
(Yellow)" and "I Am Curious
(Blue)" shares a common form
with the earlier movies that
Timesman Roger Greenspan calls
"the not-exactly documentary."
This one begins as a straight
documentary about the Swedish
penal system, "becomes a fiction-
alized documentary about a young
man who is not rehabilitated in
Swedish prisons, and ends as a
psychological study about what
seems almost a symbiotic rela-
tionship between a prisoner and
the imprisonment he cannot quite
bring himself to escape." As a
documentary, "You're Lying,"
Greenspan thinks, "intends to ex-
pose Swedish prisons," but "much
of this may be lost on American
audiences, for whom the lot of
the Swedish prisoner—consider-
able privacy, personal freedom,
leave privileges, etc.—will probably
look like summer camp." The
prisoner in question is Lasse (Stig
Engstrom), a "would-be artist, a
would-be writer, a well-developed
alcoholic who steals a bit to keep
in booze."

Plays

"Cyrano," a musical adapted by
Anthony Burgess from the Ed-
mond Rostand play, is rated
"altogether very good and partly
excellent," by Clive Barnes of
The Times who has reservations
about music "between the speech-
song of 'My Fair Lady' on one
side and the impassioned senti-
ment of 'Man of La Mancha' on
the other." However the part of
Cyrano suits Christopher Plummer
"the way a sheath suits its
rapier," Barnes says. Plummer
"embraces the physicality of the
part." His swordplay is beauti-
fully deft, his movements un-
commonly apt, and his whole
performance has a kind of kinetic
grace. He is also unusually suc-
cessful—helped here by Burgess
and his director (Michael Kidd)—
in making Cyrano a man with-
out sentimentality, which is very
rare indeed. Leigh Berry, a
"bright-looking girl with a hus-
ty voice," is "delicate and yet
passionate" as Roxana, and Mark
Lamos is "bluffly attractive" as
Christian.

"La Carpa de los Rasquachis"
("The Tent of the Underdogs")

in English and Spanish at the
Chelsea Theater, is being pre-
sented by El Teatro Campe-
sino, the farm workers' theater
that grew out of the Delano
grape-pickers strike in 1965. The
group usually stages guerrilla
theater skits called "actos." This
is their first full-length play.
"Though the purpose is agit-
prop," Timesman Mel Gussow
wrote, "this is also entertain-
ment. It amuses at the same
time as it arouses. The show
has a spontaneity and a sim-
plicity of wisdom." The "ras-
quachis" (by inference all Chi-
canos) are pictured as long op-
pressed and deprived, "cheated
from the second they cross the
border." The villains (wearing
devil masks) are labor contrac-
tors, landowners and political
operators.

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IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS
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Important works by Dominguez and Fernand Léger.
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and Monday, May 28 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Maitre LIBERT, Auctioneer,
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Monday June 11th 21.00 hours

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10.00 hours - 13.30 hours and
17.00 hours - 22.00 hours
11.00 hours - 13.30 hours and
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1.00	100	100	100	100	1.00	100	100	100	100	1.00	100	100	100	100

ملک و ملت

Stocks Take a Beating, Dow Index Plummets 16

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 18 (N.Y.T.).—Weighed down by the Watergate hearings and a host of other problems, the stock market reeled today under persistent pressure without the semblance of a rally. The phrase "a crisis of confidence" in the administration was heard in Wall Street.

Down 2 3/8, with Corning Glass at 18 1/2, and 2 1/4 to 100, Prices fell sharply in brisk trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Ames index lost 0.27 to 127.14, while declines topped advances: 858 against 121. Turnover was 4.10 million shares, up from 2.38 million yesterday.

NEW YORK, May 18 (NYT).—Weghed down by the Watergate hearings and a host of other problems, the stock market relived today under persistent pressure without the semblance of a rally. The phrase "a crisis of confidence" in the administration echoed in Wall Street.

Market Summary			
Most Active—New York			
May 18, 1973			
SodCarL Inc	34.50	24%	+ 1/8
Gen Am	115.00	17%	+ 1/8
TransW Air	72.92	25%	+ 1/8
Chrysler	122.25	30 1/2"	- 1/8

registered its lowest closing since 839.15 on Jan. 28, 1972.

Gold stocks—the market's star group this spring—ran ahead sharply as the general list of stocks took a battering.

"The advance-decline figures are a horror show," declared one securities salesman. Barring out his utterance, the New York Stock

Am T&T wt	141,233	61a	+ 1/8
Am Tel&Tel	133,769	59a	+ 1/8
Glaxo Inc	103,624	37 1/2	+ 1/8
Whittaker	118,400	36 1/2	+ 1/8
RCA	114,623	25	+ 1/8
Gul Oil	141,643	21 1/2	+ 1/8
Int'l Tel. Cam	137,520	47 1/2	+ 1/8
Int'l Tel	122,523	33	+ 1/8
Gen Elec	98,230	56 1/2	+ 1/8
Ford Mot	98,130	55 1/2	+ 1/8

Volume (in millions)	Today's	Prev. Day
	17.00	13.06

Exchange displayed only 179 advances and 1,359 declines.		Declines	
Unchanged	258	1,357	1,051
Total issues	1,716	1,716	1,715
New	192	192	2
Old	1,524	1,524	2

Most Active—American

WPA	201 1/2	194	-7 1/2
U.S. Steel	127	124	-3
General Motors	104 1/2	103	-1 1/2
IBM	103 1/2	102 1/2	-1
Imperial Oil	67 1/2	66 1/2	-1
General Electric	67 1/2	66 1/2	-1
Boeing	56 1/2	55 1/2	-1
Goodyear	56 1/2	55 1/2	-1
Standard Oil	46 1/2	45 1/2	-1
Republic	46 1/2	45 1/2	-1
Bank of America	45 1/2	44 1/2	-1

Most Active—Stocks

Bank of America	45 1/2	44 1/2	-1
Boeing	56 1/2	55 1/2	-1
General Electric	67 1/2	66 1/2	-1
General Motors	104 1/2	103	-1 1/2
IBM	103 1/2	102 1/2	-1
Imperial Oil	67 1/2	66 1/2	-1
U.S. Steel	127	124	-3
WPA	201 1/2	194	-7 1/2

Stock-Sales Yearly %		Average Stock Index		N.C.	
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
22.11	22.84	22.81	22.81	—	—27

Dow Jones Averages		High		Low		N.C.	
23 Ind	1993	130.07	130.07	130.07	130.07	—	—28
23 Trn	1993	120.07	120.07	120.07	120.07	—	—28
15 Ind	1993	167.37	167.37	167.37	167.37	—	—29
15 Trn	1993	167.37	167.37	167.37	167.37	—	—29

Standard & Poor's		High		Low		N.C.	
45 Industrials	1978	117.38	117.38	117.38	117.38	—	—34
45 Trn	1978	117.38	117.38	117.38	117.38	—	—34

Stocks in retreat were Pan	55.50	56.50	55.50	56.50	55.50	56.50
American World Airways, off 1/4	105.41	105.41	105.41	105.41	105.41	105.41
to 7 7/8, Trans-World Airlines	55.50	56.50	55.50	56.50	55.50	56.50
1 3/8 to 25 3/8, Chrysler 2 to	105.41	105.41	105.41	105.41	105.41	105.41
26 1/2, American Telephone 5/8	55.50	56.50	55.50	56.50	55.50	56.50
to 5 1/8, and RCA 1 to 25.	105.41	105.41	105.41	105.41	105.41	105.41

NYSE Index			
	High	Low	Close N.Y.
Commercials	55.50	54.00	54.00
Industrials	60.57	59.00	59.00
Transportation ..	35.38	34.57	34.57
Utility	57.50	56.50	56.50
Finance	33.05	32.05	32.05

IBM Drops \$	
IBM	105.41

Shares		Buy	Sales	Short
May 17	.....	257,562	224,843	6,250
May 18	.....	338,356	310,524	6,932
May 13	.....	356,716	445,391	10,771
May 14	297,461	329,135	7,728

Oil of California 1 1/4 to 74 1/4,
Volatile Superior Oil plunged

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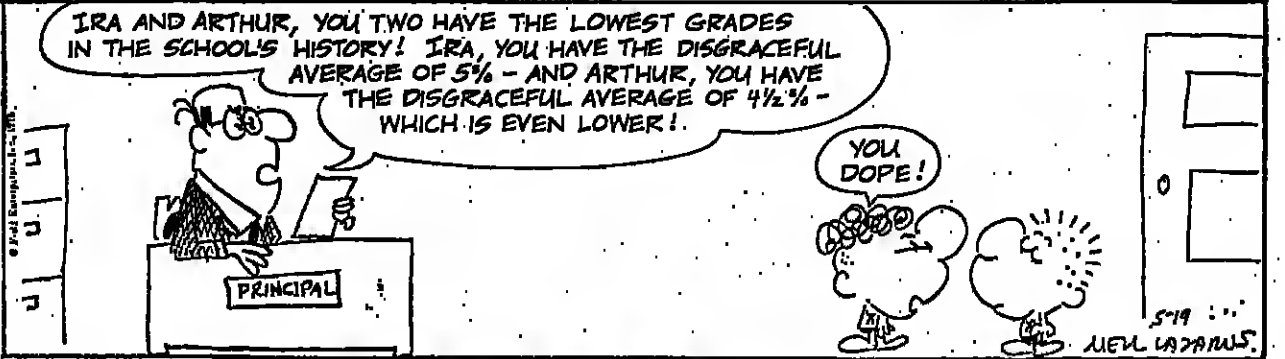
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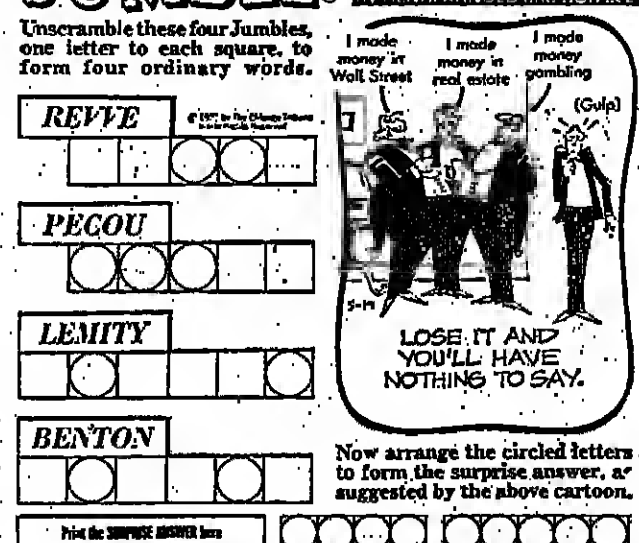


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: RABBI IMBUE SLOGAN INVERT

Answer: Tell them when no one believes it!—THE MARINES

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Animal trail	13 Mice excavation
2 Head of a busy street	14 Part of Iraq
3 McGuffey's	15 Like krypton
4 Ecuadorian city	16 Marmoset
5 Saracenic	17 Roman sign
6 Kallio, in Finland	18 Tappan
7 Reciprocal to poets	19 Unhappy's will
8 Red and Major	20 Arline and
9 Canoe, two	21 Victor
10 River to the Ocean	22 Roman ally
11 Sea, queen	23 Some three
12 Sidney of films	24 "events"
13 Head of films	25 "a heavenly body"
14 Head of films	26 Head of films
15 Head of films	27 Head of films
16 Head of films	28 Head of films
17 Head of films	29 Head of films
18 Head of films	30 Head of films
19 Head of films	31 Head of films
20 Head of films	32 Head of films
21 Head of films	33 Head of films
22 Head of films	34 Head of films
23 Head of films	35 Head of films
24 Head of films	36 Head of films
25 Head of films	37 Head of films
26 Head of films	38 Head of films
27 Head of films	39 Head of films
28 Head of films	40 Head of films
29 Head of films	41 Head of films
30 Head of films	42 Head of films
31 Head of films	43 Head of films
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86 Head of films	98 Head of films
87 Head of films	99 Head of films
88 Head of films	100 Head of films

DOWN

13 Mice excavation

14 Part of Iraq

15 Like krypton

16 Marmoset

17 Roman sign

18 Tappan

19 Unhappy's will

20 Arline and

21 Victor

22 Roman ally

23 Some three

24 "events"

25 "a heavenly body"

26 Head of films

27 Head of films

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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

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BOOKS

IRISH LITERARY PORTRAITS

W.B. Yeats, James Joyce, George Moore, J.M. George Bernard Shaw, Oliver St. John Gogarty, F.R. Higgins, AE (George Russell).

Edited by W. R. Rodgers. Tappin, 236 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Nona Bakalian

THE next best thing to hearing a literary Irishman talk is reading him talking: without the physical presence, we are robbed of the cadence and inflection (whenever said that all speech is prose), the intense joviality that punctuates a never-ending spiral of opinion, and what can only be described as a demonic gaze, full of hints of more to come. But the talk has other qualities: a constant shower of imagery, a falling humor (never really black) and always a contagious delight in the vagaries of human personality. It is gossip with the highest motives: to expose individual's essence, what sets him apart from the crowd.

The reader who picks up this volume of spontaneous interviews will find himself straightway in this charmed circle where, in addition, a treat lies in store for those who respond to the ambiguities of character. However deeply our impressions of the Irish writers have been fired by Richard Ellmann, Harold Bloom, Denis Donoghue, Horace Gregory, etc., we cannot fully appreciate the multifacetedness of Yeats, Joyce, Shaw and their Dublin contemporaries until we have seen them through one another's eyes. Lucky for us, that feat was made possible in the 11th hour—when an Irish poet-minister-broadcaster, W. R. Rodgers, ventured to dredge the memories of the last survivors of the Irish Literary Movement.

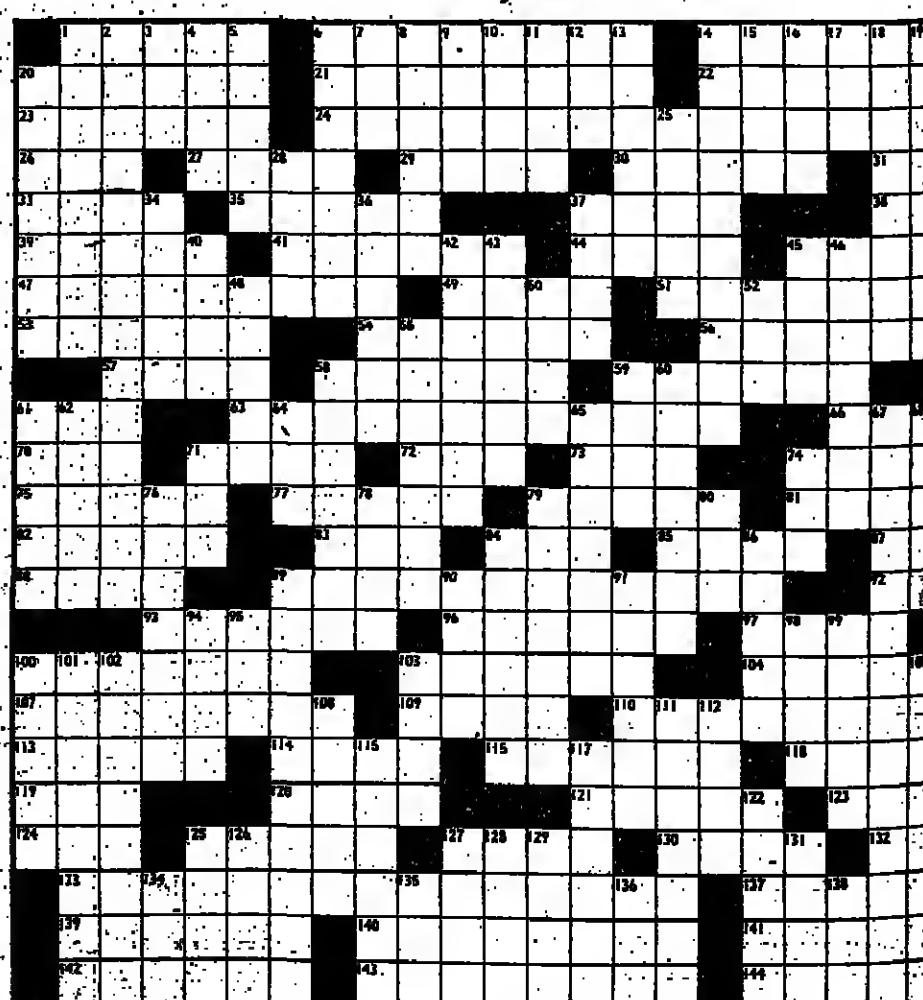
In an ingenious series that ran on the British Broadcasting Corporation's Third Program from 1949 to 1956, he interviewed such prominent older statesmen (many since dead) as St. John Gogarty, Sean O'Casey, St. John Ervine, Austin Clarke, Sean O'Faolain, as well as family members and old flames of the writers discussed, newspaper editors, headwaiters and even veterans of the Easter Uprising, who derived much of their national fervor from the movement. Having recorded the witnesses separately and added his own useful commentary, Mr. Rodgers pulled the tapes together to provide, in each case, a kind of collage.

Mr. Rodgers called these "conversations" studies in relationship and warned his listeners that "truth is not the whole of life, or facts the whole of truth." The truth, in retrospect, is most often exactly the sum of the contradictions—with wispies pieces sliding out of the larger design. Take Yeats. Uppermost in O'Faolain's recollection is the "mask," the pose (long flowing hair, long hair) that came between the poet and his "natural self." But a younger contemporary, Frank O'Connor, observed "a peculiar sort of innocence" in Yeats appropriate to a romantic poet. The two writers dispute whether or not a poet "in search of the reality of time and place" should frequent pubs (Yeats didn't) or flaunt bow ties (Dublin poets did). And while a curiously unromantic Mrs. McBride (Maud Gonne) testifies that he was "wonderful at a committee meet-

Nona Bakalian reviews for The New York Times

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ODD COUPLES—By Peter T. Thornton



DOWN

13 Mice excavation

14 Part of Iraq

15 Like krypton

16 Marmoset

17 Roman sign

18 Tappan

19 Unhappy's will

20 Arline and

21 Victor

22 Roman ally

23 Some three

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دليل في الحرف

